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Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for—
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON AND YARN.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, in their weekly market report, dated July 15 state—

After having had steady prices of cotton for nearly three months, prices this week have shown a marked ease, both at New York and at Liverpool. The principal cause has, of course, been apprehensions as to the political situation between America and Germany, caused by the last German note to America. This together with good reports and a weakening of stocks caused a general selling movement in America and values consequently declined. It is a question, however, as to what, if any difference, a state of war between America and Germany would make to the consumption of cotton and while the future price of cotton seems uncertain, we for our part cannot see Spot, Mid-American, taking that as a basis, at much below five pence. There might be a panic drop in value for a few days but prices we think would soon recover.

Cotton values may be uncertain but it is quite certain that the woven article in the grey state is cheap, considering all the extra charges at present being paid by manufacturers, and for actual requirements business is on a safe basis. There is not anything like a normal trade doing and all markets are small markets, but as soon as demand improves, prices for cloth will materially increase. There has been a further advance this week in calico printers prices, in fact each week now seems to bring some new advance from one quarter or another.

The Board of Trade returns for June published last weekend are naturally most interesting at present, but this month do not throw much new light on the situation. The chief feature so far as the East is concerned is the continuance of heavy shipments to Calcutta. Generally the Indian figures are down as compared with May but they are still very fair. An interesting point is the falling off in the export of dyed and printed goods as compared with last year and we think good business can be looked for when the colour position becomes normal again. The colour question however tends to get worse rather than better.

THEIR "BIT."

From the "Daily Sketch"—
One hears all sorts of striking little conversations nowadays. Here is one of them: "I've just passed the doctor," said one man. "Have you offered yourself yet?" "No, I don't think it is necessary," was the reply. The doctor was whispering: "Have you registered yet?" "But why do you offer me a white feather?" asked the languid youth in mirth. "Don't you realize that I'm engaged on important war work? I do all the criticisms of the recruiting posters for the monthly magazines."

The Man Who Gets There

The man who has blood—
rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life,
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price, \$1.25 and \$2.25.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
Forgings Castings and Repairs
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES
SHIPPED TO ORDER
Write for Prices

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NOTICE.

ONE of our Chinese Employees named A MAN was dismissed by us at the commencement of this month. We therefore, request our Customers not to hand over any machines for repair to him or to any other person unless he produces a signed authority from us.

RAMSEY & CO.,

50, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 9, 1915. 678

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEN ENRIQUES (WINDING-UP OR DISSOLUTION) 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS

AND HOUSES

Situate at

Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanisah Marica Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 24th June from the Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAY,

103 CHANGE ALLEY, SINGAPORE,
Solicitors For The Liquidator.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon, Dentist.

No. 14, D'Almeida Street.

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Consultation.

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Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
By

EXPERIENCED HAND.

Novels, Magazines,
Ladies Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.

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Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 641

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

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Crockery Ware.

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Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

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TEL. No. 1406. CANTON and

No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road.

and No. 120, Cantonment Road Central

TEL. No. 811. Hongkong.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KUNITA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudice.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 5 (12/6) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of 'Who's Who in Japan' will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says—

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kunita is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,
Kojimachi-Tokyo.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND
HANKOW.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, FALVOES AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137' x 88' x 34'.
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with just efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

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J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Min.

Telegraph Address: "Peakful".

P. O. FEUSTLER,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra—selections from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS EXCHANGES.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings.

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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

WARE—MERCHANTS, Wholesale

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of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.

Hongkong, September 1, 1912.

If you happen to be late your car will

be Courtesy and Promptly served

at the Gate. Only at the ALEXAN-

DRA CAFE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AS 31st DECEMBER, 1912,

£23,422,185.

I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds £8,895,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds £18,136,160

Sinking Fund Account £8,612

£23,561,286

Revenue Fire Branch £2,067,158

Life and Annuity Branches £1,973,293

Revenue Marine Department £282,692

Other Receipts £30,193

£23,233,336

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

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The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAD	4 STRAND
1/2" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

601

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JCS. HARRISON FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 81 Queen's Road Central.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 48, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard, Sham Ral Po Kwei on, Hongkong, Telephone No. K. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1890.THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English C to be

FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FIREBRICKS

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STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-

TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

6 Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared by

Wm. L. FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA
SING, COAL, MUTARE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO
KANADA, NAWAZUTA, SAVO,
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CoMANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
CoSINGAPORE: Messrs Bernice Co,
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PENNER STREET,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE SANG LEE AND CO. wish to
notify that their RECEIPT BOOK
numbered 1 to 100 has been LOST OR
STOLEN. From today no receipt given
in their name. Any receipt given by CHAN
KWAI SANG, will be recognized.
SANG LEE & CO.,
79, Praya East, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, August 16, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th July, 1915.
Daily Butter \$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter \$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter 91 ..
Pastry Butter 80 ..
Cheese 70 ..

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatic
Pains, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia,
Migraine, Headache, Stiffness of Joints,
and all other Rheumatic Affections.
It is a powerful and reliable remedy,
and is sold in all the principal Pharmacies
and Chemists throughout the world.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETSA purely
Vegetable
Sweetener
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
(To be obtained of all Druggists.)
Prepared, TRIANGLE, KLA 1120
London, Eng.SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULESMost Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend these
Drugs.

WARNING.

THIS is to give notice that the CANTON NAN-
YANG BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY of
Hongkong have entered into an undertaking with
the BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
LTD., to WITHDRAW and DESTROY their
"SAM HEE" Cigarette mark or label, as it is
considered to so nearly resemble the label used by
Messrs W. D. & H. O. WILLS during the last
50 years on their World renowned "THREE
CASTLES" CIGARETTES, as to be calculated to
deceive.

After the 10th inst., any person who sells, or
exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any
purpose of trade or manufacture, any "SAM HEE"
or other Cigarettes to which a mark or label is applied
resembling the "THREE CASTLES" mark will be
prosecuted.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1915

HEROISM OF 14TH
SIKHS.

PRAISE FROM SIR IAN HAMILTON.

(Extract from "The Khalsa Advocate"
Saturday 24th July 1915.)

SIR, July 17.
A Press communique gives the fol-
lowing account of the part taken by the
14th Sikhs in the action of June 3 and
5 in the Gallipoli Peninsula. It was
sent to His Excellency the Commander-
in-Chief by General Sir Ian Hamilton,
who is Commander-in-Chief of the Allied
forces in this theatre of the war. Sir
Ian Hamilton writes in the highest sense
of the extreme gallantry shown by this
fine battalion.

Previous to the advance on June 4th,
the 14th Sikhs held a part of our trench
in the first line which was astride of
a gully ravine, and on the right flank
of their own brigade they linked up about
150 yards to the east of the ravine with
the left of the 88th Brigade. A brief
description of the country immediately
round their position is necessary to un-
derstand their action and its result.
The ravine where our line crossed it is
very steep, often precipitous, with sides
40 feet or 50 feet high, on each side,
and above are slopes covered with low
bushes and scrub, mostly holly, about
two feet high. On the east forward
from our trenches the ground slopes
gradually towards the steep ravine from
a crest line about 300 yards further
east. Our trenches and those of the
enemy were about 250 yards apart here,
both sides using the ravine as their
means of communication to the rear.
To the west of the ravine the ground
is higher and more flat at the top, and
strong lines of trenches faced ours here
at distances of 200 and 250 yards. As
the ground rises to the north, these
back trenches can support the front by
fire, and both can bring an oblique fire
across on to the gully-like slope to the
east of the ravine.

The role of the 14th Sikhs on June
4th was to advance in two lines. The
front line was to link up the advance
of the first line of the Indian Brigade
and the 88th Brigade on each side of the
ravine by an advance astride the ravine,
and to assist the assault on the first of
the two formidable trenches facing the
east of the Indian Brigade by taking it
in flank. The second line was ordered
to carry out a similar duty for the
second objective, viz., the second line
of trenches facing the two brigades.
To this end it was seen that the regiment
formed a connecting link between the
two brigades, to operate forward with
the ravine in its centre. It was known
that the enemy had several small trenches
in the ravine, and the possibility
of encountering machine guns in position
at points in the sides of the ravine,
which would command the approaches,
had not been overlooked. It was hoped,
however, that if the main trenches on
each flank were carried these would have
disappeared automatically.

To deal first with the eastern side,
the 88th Brigade advance was quite suc-
cessful. The 14th advancing on the left,
however, came under very heavy rifle
and machine gun fire while crossing the
slope above referred to. The 88th Bri-
gade escaped this, as their left flank was
just over the crest of the slope. In spite
of very heavy losses on the slope, the
14th, in league with the greatest deter-
mination to keep pace with the British
Brigade to their right, carrying the
trenches facing them very gallantly, and
putting the enemy to the bayonet as they
turned to escape the ravine. The two
companies here maintained the trench
ordered with the Worcesters, and during
the whole advance held the left trenches
gained by the 88th Brigade, and were
divided next day. The unwounded Sir
Ivor then numbered one British officer,
one Indian officer, and 14 men.

The attack on the enemy's trenches
to the west of the ravine failed to carry
their first line, but it will be remembered
that our men at this point were faced
by the two lines of trenches about 150
yards apart. From both of which they

could be simultaneously brought to bear
on the assaulting lines. This line of
trenches not being carried, the defenders
of the ravine were not in any danger
of being left, and were consequently
able to devote their whole attention to
the attack up the narrow gorge up
which the 14th advanced. The leading
parties of the 14th came under machine
gun fire from hidden positions on both
sides of the ravine soon after leaving
our own line of trenches and suffered
very heavily losing four British officers
and 25 per cent of their number almost
at once. Rushes forward were made
under gallant leaders to reach the spot
where the two companies of the first
line had been ordered to take the enemy's
trench to the west in flank, and it was
reached, but to little purpose, as the
front attack had failed. Some dead
ground here, and a narrow gorge most
gallantly carried, enabled a lodgement
in the ravine to be effected, though at
great forward loss. Two machine guns
were brought up and entrenchments
constructed, and the place was held by
the O.G. himself till next day, when the
enemy from above bombarded the small
party of the left viz., the Colonel, the
Major, and 47 men, out of it. They
retired in good order, but with the loss
of their guns, the crews of which had
been wiped out. One gun was destroyed
by a bomb, and the second has since
been recovered.

On the west of the ravine two com-
panies went forward with the assault.
When the main attack failed they would
not retire within, but held on to the
ravine edge all day losing all their
British officers and 75 per cent of their
numbers. The battalion moved out of
its trenches on the left, numbering 15
British officers, 15 Indian officers and
114 rank and file. The remnants collected
next morning unwounded were three British
officers, three Indian officers, and
194 rank and file. In spite of these
tremendous losses there was not a sign
of wavering all day, not an inch of ground
gained was given up, and not a single
straggler came back. The brave men of
the Lancashire Fusiliers, who held on
with the Sikhs on the left, and the
Worcesters whom they fought alongside
on the right of the ravine, were full of
admiration for the gallantry of their
Indian comrades. The defence of the
point gained in the ravine itself, with
an enemy entrenched on both sides
above it, speaks for itself, and is a very
fine example of the character of the Sikh
bears as a stubborn fighter. The words
of the enemy's trenches leading into
the ravine, were found to be blocked
with the bodies of Sikhs and of the
enemy who died fighting at close quar-
ters, and the gully slope was thickly
dotted with bodies of the fine soldiers,
all lying on their faces as they fell in
their steady advance on their enemy.

The history of the Sikh affords many
instances of their value as soldiers, but
it may be safely asserted that nothing
finer than the grim valour and steady
discipline displayed by the 14th on June
4th has ever been done by soldiers of
the "Khalsa." Their devotion to duty
and their splendid loyalty to their orders,
and their splendid loyalty to their nation,
should look back upon with pride
for many generations.

Every clear-cut word of the Com-
mander-in-Chief's little speech of thanks
could be heard by the farthestmost end.
He spoke slowly, in measured sentences,
punctuated by the distant guns, turning
first to one side and then the other of
the broken square. There was no at-
tempt at eloquence. Sir John French
does not try to be an orator. He uses
simple, soldierly language, looking the
while at the men he is addressing, and
the same words might be said to one
man in private or to a thousand in an
open field.

He walked about occasionally as he
talked, sometimes leaning on his walk-
ing-stick, sometimes standing with his
arms and standing for a moment with
hands clasped at his belt, occasionally
throwing it into the grass to emphasise
a word. He was a striking figure under
the fluttering Union Jack, giving the
impression of great virility and strength
despite the snow-white moustache droop-
ing over the firm mouth.

When he finished speaking the brig-
ade called for three cheers for the field-
marshal. The air shook with them.
Then Sir John hurried away to fresh
pastures where other heroes of Ypres
awaited him, and the Life Guards re-
turned to the blinding yet they have so
richly earned.

MEETING CHILDREN.
MEETING children have more or less
diarrhoea, which can be controlled by
giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
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is to give the prescribed dose of the
operation of the bowels, more or less, and
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It is safe and sure. Even the most severe
and dangerous cases are quickly cured by
it. For sale by All Chemists and Store-
keepers.

THE LIFE GUARDS.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Sir John French's Speech.

A hundred years after Waterloo, al-
most to the minute, British Life Guards
were again massed within sound of
French guns as part of a British army
in the field, fighting again for the free-
dom of Europe, writes Percival Phillips
from British Headquarters in the Field,
on July 18th.

It seemed peculiarly appropriate Sir
John French should select this date for
his meeting with the Household Cavalry
in order to thank them for their fine
resistance during the second battle of
Ypres. Who would have dared to pre-
sophy on the last anniversary of Water-
loo that the centenary of Wellington's
victory would find British Life Guards
again in France, the Union Jack flying
over them, and the guns of France and
Britain thundering in unison against a
common foe?

ALTERED CONDITIONS.
Many of the men who witnessed the
simple ceremony thought of the contrast
with that other June morning a century
ago, when the King's troops were gather-
ed on the plains of Flanders to oppose
the hosts of the fallen Emperor. Thin
lines of British khaki, drawn up in three
sides of a square in a grassy field, with
in each of a battle, saluted by officers
of the Republic and cheered by peasants
whose homes they helped to defend—
that was to-day's picture of the altered
conditions wrought by a hundred years
of peace and friendship between tradi-
tional enemies.

The field-marshal visited three con-
tingents of troops concerned in the
struggle to hold the Ypres salient, and
the first of these included the Life
Guards. He found them in an ordinary
pasture beside a country road with a
grey transport wagon set in the centre
as an impromptu platform, a wooden
ladder giving access thereto. Sir John
ignored these preparations for oratory,
and talked to his troops from their own
level beside a temporary staff which dory
the Union Jack.

Three cows, original occupants of the
field, resented their temporary banish-
ment to one corner under the care of an
aged peasant. They grazed moodily,
with suspicious glances at the intruder,
and when the latter gave three sturdy
cheers the animals wanted to bolt. The
aged peasant sent for his friends when
he learned that the British Commander-
in-Chief had entered his field, and an
old lady, hastily whipping a clean apron
into place, and as equally venerable man
from the next cottage, came into the
scene in time to hear Sir John's speech.

TRANSFORMED SCENES.
These were the only civilians, if you
except a group of little children who
gathered at the wooden gate and waved
their hands timidly at Sir John. There
could not have been a simpler, more in-
formal setting for the brief ceremony.

You would not have known them for
Life Guards. Gone were the plumes,
the glittering breastplates, the tight
breaches, the formidable top boots—
gone, too, the horses, the jingle of
polished accoutrements, the imposing
swagger of the Household Cavalryman.

Remained instead straight rows of foot
soldiers looking like ordinary infantry of
the line save that most of them were
taller, with only the "metal initials"
L.G. on their cloth shoulder straps to
show their identity. Their faces were
the faces of men who had seen death and
were not afraid. Grim, rather hard faces
they were, turned towards the Comman-
der-in-Chief with an expression of intelli-
gence, hearing everything he said, but with
other thoughts at the back of their minds
—not at all the faces of men whose lives
had been given up to ceremonial and to
insignificant processions.

Every clear-cut word of the Com-
mander-in-Chief's little speech of thanks
could be heard by the farthestmost end.
He spoke slowly, in measured sentences,
punctuated by the distant guns, turning
first to one side and then the other of
the broken square. There was no at-
tempt at eloquence. Sir John French
does not try to be an orator. He uses
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a word. He was a striking figure under
the fluttering Union Jack, giving the
impression of great virility and strength
despite the snow-white moustache droop-
ing over the firm mouth.

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Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 609

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
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mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the
Half Year ending 30th June 1915,
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Sterling per share, is payable on and after
MURDAY the 16th day of August,
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where Shareholders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1915. 601

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ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

THE TEUTON AND THE
BRITISH VIEW.ENGLISH M. A. REPLIES TO
GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a translation of a recent correspondence between Mr. E. W. Hallifax, M. A., Senior Assistant Master at Mill Hill School, London, and a German schoolmaster:

Dear Mr. Hallifax—I have learnt to esteem you as one who thinks ethically. I therefore turn to you now with the most urgent request to write me replies to all the following questions, to all the questions which greatly stir me, since I cannot even yet believe beyond doubt, as most of my brother Germans do, that the whole English nation can have sunk so low as to carry on further the betrayal of the world's civilisation which the attack on our nation represents. You are an Englishman, just as I am a German. Therefore I appeal not to your political or military judgment, but to your purely human, ethical thought—to your conscience, which knows no limits of nationality. What nation on the whole earth has higher achievements in civilisation to defend than the Germans? We fight on behalf of the inheritance of Goethe, and Schiller, and Kant, and Beethoven, which we hold sacred. Not enough that our heroes oppose their bodies to the huge masses of half-barbarous Russia, which of course, is not a civilised nation, and knows not what it does. No, the unheard of thing is that England, in addition to its own paid mercenaries, incites against us the yellow and the black races, and savages of every nation, abusers as we know, and will not rest until, with the auxiliary hordes from Asia and Africa, with Mongolians, Indians, and negroes, it has annihilated the nation of Schiller and Luther. And all this purely out of

COMMERCIAL ENVY AND
RIVALRY.

I regard it as monstrous. Has not the earth room for two? Why did England lock with so much envy at the growth of our trade and of our influence? Did not the exuberant strength of our people force us thereto? Were we not obliged to build a fleet just because England refused to guarantee the inviolability of merchant shipping at the Hague Conference? How could this commercial envy grow so strong that to-day England is not ashamed to incite half the world against us? One people after the other is driven by England to face the steel. Belgium has been left to bleed to death by England without effective aid. France, whose blindness was our only, and whom we all recognise as our only honest military opponent; we forgive their lies and boastfulness as being a hot-blooded Roman people.

France is economically and will soon also be a military power, lost. You know how Faust says to Mephisto (let the world be buried in the face of England, which drives other nations against the German fire): "Thou griestest composedly at the fate of thousands." The lordly English themselves sit at home and endeavour to buy soldiers, and create prejudice in their newspapers by delicious charges and calumnies against our soldiers. We here are filled with noblest enthusiasm. Gerhard Hauptmann has found the right answer to all the outcry of our enemies over the destruction of Belgian works of art, unfortunately rendered necessary as punishment for treacherous attacks. "The shot-riddled breast of one of our heroic German brothers

OUT-WEIGHS ALL THE ART
TREASURES OF LOUVAIN!

The whole German people has followed the Emperor with the old hymn of Luther, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," and the spirit of our great Schiller marches at the head of our victorious armies with the words: "We resolve to be a united people of brothers, nor part from one another in any danger or distress." We are fighting for the free development of our civilisation against a world of hatred and envy, and as surely as a moral order in the universe—a higher righteous power—exists, Germany can never be conquered. We are fighting a holy war, in which our great minds, those of the past and those still living amongst us, who incessantly inspire and teach us with spoken and written word, support us. For it is no easy task, especially as we have to combat all the lies scattered abroad by England—controlling, as she does, all the cables.

England is fighting, or rather makes others fight, for her trade interests. True, I read of virtues raised in England against the war. A protest of English scholars, which was announced at the beginning of August, could not, of course, raise an effective echo in your country, where mammoth-hunters and sportsmen are the decisive factors, and the former Cabinet Minister, Burns, delivered a speech against the war, declaring, "It brought no advantage. If England had remained neutral she could have done a gigantic business as chief purveyor to the belligerent States." O these miserable, mean reasons of the tradesman's guild! It is asserted that you are fighting against militarism, which has its source in our country. You yourself complained that in England life was known or understood about German life and ways. The Englishman has from time immemorial considered it beneath his dignity to inform himself accurately as to other people's affairs.

What is known in England as to the powers of our Emperor, as to his position relatively to our nation, to our militarism? We are perpetually being confused with Russia and Czarism.

WHAT WOULD CARLYLE SAY?

Has the good spirit of the great Scotchman no longer a home in England?

Does no one rise up in your country to-day and proclaim to you, as Carlyle did in 1870, what it is that Germany is fighting for, and why we are bound to conquer? Amidst the materialists, the commercial and mercenary minds, are there no longer any ethical minds in England? I have seen too much good in England to despair of mankind's goodness, the eternally good and divine element in man. I have one last hope—that there are men in England also like Carlyle. And therefore I beg you earnestly by the power of the appreciation of our national life, which you possess so highly, to write to me, how you as a man with moral feeling, think about the war which England is waging with mercenaries and Asiatics against our nation?

I remain, in recollection of our friendly cooperation last year at this time, yours E. H.

(REPLY, SLIGHTLY CURTAILED.)

December, 1914.

Dear Herr R.—Since I wrote in July I have often thought of you, and always with cordial good-will and friendship, and should certainly have sent you an earlier greeting if I had known how and whither. That you, like myself, are deeply distressed by these terrible events, I do not doubt. I cannot indeed expect you to share all my convictions and views, any more than I can admit the rightness of the judgments you express upon England, because you start from different data. But has it never occurred to you that some of the most important facts have been deliberately withheld from you, and other utterly false statements imposed upon you? Instances enough of the latter are contained in your letter. (Here follows a refutation, and a warning against the lies emanating from German spies, from Wolff's Bureau, and "Berlin correspondence" of the foreign press.)

For the rest your letter consists of self-complaisant assumptions without any kind of reasoned justification. You call our army an army of mercenaries. Are not German officers and generals who choose military service as their profession paid likewise? And if so, may not they as justly be called mercenaries as our officers and privates who voluntarily choose this branch of the paid State service instead of another? In England men are not regarded as Kanonenfutter ("food for cannon")—an expression applied to the lower ranks by German officers. There are many people in England, and in every country, whose motto is: "My country, right or wrong." But there are also hundreds of thousands—I believe millions—who still love truth and justice better than the country they love so well, and who would not for a moment hesitate, if need be, to rise up and confess before all the world "We are wrong." We have much to deplore in our national life, but the whole British people to the last man knows that.

WE ARE NOT GUILTY OF THIS
WAR.

Knows that we left no stone unturned to prevent it, knows that we are indeed fighting for our existence and our independence. Otherwise for no selfish end, for no temporal possession, but in order to fulfil a solemn obligation to Belgium and to Europe.

Germany had the same obligation and had given the same pledge, but it was to her a mere "scrap of paper."

To me this war represents the bankruptcy of a civilisation based on mere reason and non-moral forces, and its impotence, apart from the spirit of Christianity, to regulate human life and hold human society together. It is as if the evil in the world under its vaunted civilisation had grown so great that it could only be purged by the victorious sacrifice of millions. You know that for 30 years the German language and German life have been my chief interest, that I have great regard and admiration for many of your countrymen, and that I counted them among my best friends. I don't think you will charge me with undue partiality for our present Government, or indeed, for anything merely because it is English. But I ought to know something more than Germans can possibly know of what my countrymen think and feel. Allow me, therefore, to make the following statements:

IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE

that we as a nation feel any kind of commercial jealousy or envy of Germany's trade and influence (does our Free Trade point to it?), to say nothing of our hating Germany or going to war with her from any such motives. Should we, e.g., in that case have been so content to allow practically all Englishmen to be driven out of the English hotel service as waiters and managers?

No, it has been part of German policy to invent this envy and hatred, and the whole German nation has been sedulously educated and incited to hate England in order to supply the impetus for the creation of an invincible fleet which in combination with an invincible army should one day have Europe, and above all, "the great enemy England" at its mercy. We know quite well from German lips

WHY THE GREAT GERMAN
FLEET WAS BUILT.

Do you suppose we are unacquainted with the utterances of the Fin-German press, with the teaching of Bernhardi, Treitschke, Nietzsche, and many another? They leave it beyond doubt. They even boast that for them there is no higher right than might and that Germany is the "Superman" among the nations. And this party has got the mastery of the German Government, deceived the German people, and

BEFOOLED THE VAIN EMPEROR.

And this war, and the barbarous inhuman methods with which it is waged, are the true-born offspring of this new paganism—of this "will to power." I was recently told by a lady who has for eight years been teaching English to German officers in Berlin that they used to say to her, "We should have war to-morrow if it weren't for S.M. (His Majesty)"—thus making it clear enough what they and other people wanted.

Belgium has been foully murdered. For no fault except that it had the courage to refuse a traitorous demand, and to defend its soil against the tyrant's violence, a little State has seen its towns plundered and blasted, its population homeless and starving, its old men, women and children mutilated and butchered by nameless deeds, to excuse and palliate which lying charges have been brought against the victims, which, as I can prove to you, have been refuted by official Germans, and by witnesses friendly to Germany. Such a crime is unique in the history of the world, inexcusable, a crime which can never be forgotten, or forgiven, one that is so inconceivable that any person that retains a feeling for honour, justice and humanity could not attempt to defend. I should not like to be called a Hun, but I should still less like to have to blush for a Kultur which makes possible and approves such things. It is

AN INSULT TO LUTHER AND
SCHILLER.

the prophet and the poet of freedom, Kant, the champion of truth, to Goethe, and Beethoven, even to invoke their names at such a time as the present. Let Schiller speak:

"Das Leben ist der Guter hochstes nicht. Der Uebel grösstes aber ist die Schuld."

("Life is not the highest good, but the gravest evil is guilt.") But obviously these sentiments are out of date, and who now believes that "alle Schuld ruht auf Erden?" ("All guilt averages itself on earth?") The very reasons advanced by Germany in self-justification are the negation of all ethical thought.

Neither Russia, France, nor England made or desired this war (all three were unprepared), nor perhaps did the German nation, left to itself. We possess irrefutable proofs, e.g., documents found on fallen German officers, that even in June, before the murder of the Austrian Archduke, the German Government was planning and making secret preparations for the war.

Germany and Austria, as the words of the German Foreign Office imply (cp. also those of the German Ambassador at Vienna), "Germany knew quite well what she was doing in backing up Austria," deliberately challenged Russia. Germany frustrated all the intense efforts made by England to arrange the differences between Russia and Austria, and declared war on Russia the moment the latter took the first precautions against the preparations which Germany had for weeks been making in secret. What has filled Germany with such madened rage against England? The fact that she could, and would, have prevented the war with Russia and France, had she not been absolutely convinced that England would, and indeed must, stand aloof. Is not that in itself sufficient proof that Germany willed the war? If not against both powers, against France, whom, as Germans have frequently told us, she meant to destroy? But before she knew that England would stand by Belgium, she had already declared war on Russia and France.

Hence the cry of treachery against England. Moreover, we now know from the lips of Italian Statesmen that Austria and

GERMANY ATTEMPTED TO
KINDLE THIS WAR IN 1913.

Had France or Russia attacked Germany, our sympathies would not have been with them, and if France had violated the neutrality of Belgium, we should have been her opponent. Our attitude to this question has been the same in 1914 as in 1913.

Why were we forced to "let Belgium bleed to death without effective aid"? Because an Expeditionary Force cannot be equipped in a day, whilst German troops were massed on the Belgian frontier (for manoeuvres, *farsoch!*) long before the declaration of war.

Your text emphasises England's unreadiness, but all the more Germany's bad faith and cynicism. For the long and meditated attack through Belgium, not only had strategic railways been built up to the Belgian frontier, but gun platforms had been erected in time of peace on ground acquired nominally for factories. Nevertheless, the German people are made to believe that this is a defensive war, and a White Book is published in which the most important telegrams and documents that prove the contrary are suppressed. "I have been able to read and compare both English and German White Books." Why are you not allowed to do the same? And yet, "mens est veritas at prevalence," and the saying has been justified by all the experience and observation of my life. Some day the German people will discover that they have been, as I have said, "guiltily" misled into an unprovoked evil war of aggression. Then

THERE WILL BE A TERRIBLE
AWAKENING.

Meanwhile, we take calmly the contemptuous arrogance and undeserved hatred, whilst deeply deploring the blindness of a once high-minded nation which disavows its noblest qualities. Or is it true that the whole of Germany has adopted Nietzsche's saying?—"You say it is the good cause that sanctifies every war. I tell you it is the good war that sanctifies every cause." In any case, Germany must undergo a mighty reformation before the "world that possesses moral feeling" can have anything in common with her.

To you, remember Bismarck's reflection on his past life given at the end of Busch's "Tagebuchblätter"? "He (Bismarck) gazed awhile silently before him, and then lamented to us that he had little joy and satisfaction from his political work. No one loved him for it. He had made no one happy by it, neither himself, nor his family, nor others, but he had made many unhappy." But for me, he said, there would not have been three great wars, 80,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not be in mourning. That, however, I have settled with God. But of joy I have had little or none from all that I have done; on the other hand, much vexation and toil."—With kind regards, yours sincerely,

E. W. HALLIFAX.

December, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hallifax.—An agreement between us on political matters is impossible. I could refute each one of your statements from my own knowledge. I am doubly sorry that you repeat the legends of English newspapers as to the influence of Bernhardi, Treitschke and Nietzsche. You yourself know, on the other hand, how great is the quite different influence of Schiller and Goethe on our thought and action.

The ultimate, deepest cause of the world catastrophe that has burst upon us all is, I am convinced, two-fold: (1) The ever growing materialism of our time; (2) the fact that the pure teaching of Christ, which as all modern researches show is preserved with some certainty only in the Sermon on the Mount and some Parables, has been more and more distorted by the Church since the phantastic obscurantist Paul. If the pure teaching of Christ has been perverted for the last 2,000 years, instead of false doctrines of the (Protestant and Catholic) Church, this war would not have happened.

The exertions made by England, the advertisements in connection with recruiting which I myself have seen in English papers, the cowardice of the most powerful fleet in the world, the bringing up of more and more hordes of black and brown auxiliaries, enrage every German.

We are fighting a terribly grave conflict against four great Powers. You will understand that this is only rendered possible by unprecedented enthusiasm, and absolute devotion to the Fatherland. 1813 was a trifle compared with what we are now experiencing. All the good and great minds of our nation march with our soldiers, and at their head Schiller, without whom we could not possess the spiritual strength for this unequal contest. Therefore, it is no mere phrase to say that we fight in and through Schiller, Luther, Goethe, and Beethoven.

The rough realities of the war, waged as it is only between French and Germans with openness and chivalry, involve terrible things. The history of the world will pronounce later who bears the guilt. I myself had to interrupt my training in September owing to ill-health. Now I am again quite well, and next week I too go forth to the sacred conflict. My watchword is Goethe.

A cordial farewell. I hate no individual Englishman. As little do I hate English civilisation. I reverence Shakespeare, Carlyle, Shelley, Ruskin and Turner, and many others, most highly.

I am grateful for much that advantaged me in England, and to you especially for your friendship.

If I survive the war, I hope we shall be able to reach a better understanding later.—I remain, your

H. R.

January, 1915.

INCURABLY OBSESSED.

That you are dead to all facts whilst giving unlimited credence to the most malicious lies of your Government and press. Otherwise you could not, e.g., write of "the cowardice of the most powerful fleet of the world." Whom then is this fleet to fight? The German fleet, "openly and chivalrously"? No, the "chivalrous" German mines and torpedoes, behind which the German fleet covers, except when a few cruisers, confident that they are unobserved, steal out of hiding to bombard undefended seaside resorts and to massacre women and children. That the British Fleet wishes for nothing better than to meet the German fleet on equal terms, every German who has not lost or mortgaged his reason knows.

Presumably the murder of numbers of French and British wounded, which is established by eye-witnesses, among others by an old pupil of mine; the frequently proved instances of German troops disguising themselves in French and British uniforms; the driving of French and Belgian prisoners in front of the German line as a shield against the enemy's bullets and the torpedoing of merchant ships, are to be regarded as examples of the "open and chivalrous" way in which the war is waged between Germans and French.

A letter recently received from the daughter of a celebrated German University professor said: "It is all beyond my power to grasp; I know no Germans who could do such atrocious things as are here imputed to the Germans, and are, alas, in some cases proved. Many noble-minded Germans have no conception how terrible the conduct of German soldiers and officers has been, and all think that this war is a defensive war. I hear frequently from my mother and sisters; of course, one cannot express one's views in letters to Germany."

In 1870 Paris, a fortified city, was besieged for months before the King William and the Crown Prince Friedrich decided to bombard it. Now Germany makes it her aim to slay with bombs as many unarmed citizens, women and children, as possible. This measures the difference between 1870 and 1915, between the first and the second William, and serves to characterise modern Germany, which is

REGARDLESS OF ALL MORALITY.

has elevated lying to a political industry, excites the laughter of the world by its self-exaltation and the world's horror by its wilful cruelty and blood-thirstiness, appearing to mankind as an incarnate Mephisto, the foe of the good, the true, and the beautiful.

The evil that ministers to its thirst for domination, otherwise called "the free development of its civilisation"—it names good; the good that stands in its way, evil.

Why try to deny their influence to Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardi? In Weichelt's book on Zarathustra I read that "the time is steeped in Nietzsche's thought and temper." Reich declares that no writer of the more serious class is so much read as Nietzsche. In his "Philosophic Credo" Heusner says that the period since 1870 found in Nietzsche the new favourite which it sought, and speaks of his "great popularity." But he that is may, the practices of German statesmen, generals and political writers, corresponds so exactly to the precepts of those august minds that we need not inquire whether they deliberately followed such precepts, or devised them independently.

Cease the pitiful attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not as weak-willed blunderers have we undertaken the fearful task of this war. We wanted it. Because we had to wish it, and could wish it—Germany strikes. If it conquers new realms for its genius the priesthood of all the gods will sing songs of praise to the good war. In order that spirit might conquer we were obliged to forge the mightiest weapons for it. The fashioning of such weapons was possible only because millions of industrious persons transformed the poor German into the rich Germany, which was then able to prepare and conduct the war as a great industry. Now we know what the war is for. Not for French or Polish territories, nor for billions of money. No! to hoist the storm flag of the Empire on the narrow channel that opens and locks the road to the Ocean. These words are from the "New York Times" translation of an article by Harden. But perhaps you reject Harden's witness likewise. Well, for every voice you reject, fifty others make themselves heard, proclaiming pretty much the same thing—the thing that your Government from policy conceals and strives for.

What would you think of an Englishman, who as a descendant of Shakespeare, Milton, and others, claimed the right to attack, plunder and slaughter his neighbours, and boasted the while that the spirit of Shakespeare was marching before him, and giving him the spiritual strength necessary for the sacred conflict?

Or didn't Germany attack anybody? Permit me then this simple question, which says far too little and yet an immense deal. Could not Germany have prevented this war? The whole non-German world answers "Yes," and I disbelieve that there is a single even half-informed and sincere German who could say "No" to it. The "Berliner Tageblatt" is said to have written: "The German people did not, as in 1913, wish for war. The German people have only a fragmentary knowledge of the diplomatic prelude to the war." Why, as an American writer remarks, did Germany and Austria not dare to publish any of the correspondence that was exchanged between them prior to the war? Yes, why?

All this is clear to "the black and brown" races, and savages of every nation," who are voluntarily taking part in this war because their higher moral sense is revolted by Germany's conduct, and impels them thereto. To you, dear Herr R., I wish all good—above all that you may soon return unharmed from the very ordeal. At present you are blind and deaf. This, I, who am twice your age, cannot resent in you.

Some day you will be disillusioned. I hope as painlessly as possible, and will think differently. Meanwhile your watchword is Goethe. But I wonder whether with all his genius he ever found the true path of life for himself or others? Even his own confessions make me doubt it. "What is there in life at all?" he said. "At the bottom it has been nothing but toil and trouble, and I can say that in my 75 years I haven't known four weeks of real comfort." I have no belief in the world, and have learnt to despair. To me the phantasmagoric, anti-phantasmagoric, is the only thing that has attained something better—With kind greetings, yours sincerely, E. W. HALLIFAX.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

EUROPEAN SHOTS HIS WIFE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17, 2.10 p.m.

Senior Warder Macfarlane, of the Municipal Guard, shot his wife with a shot-gun and fired at and wounded his wife's sister yesterday evening.

He was remanded on a charge of murder at the British Court to-day.

Prisoner said that he was under the influence of drink when the crime was committed.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VARIOUS FRONTS.

GERMAN INTRIGUING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BRITISH PROGRESSING IN THE DARDANELLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 16.

A Petrograd *communiqué* announces that there is no change in the position of the front, but the fighting has become more severe in the Dvinsk district.

Persistent German attacks between the Narva and the Bug have been repulsed, and the Russians have checked the Austro-German attacks on the railway between Siedlitz and Lankow, taking 800 prisoners.

The attacks on the Novogeorgievsk fortress were generally repulsed.

GREEK RECRUITS CALLED UP.

KING AND PREMIER AT VARIANCE.

LONDON, August 15.

A telegram from Athens says that a Royal Decree calls up to the colours the Class 1915 recruits.

M. Venizelos had a further audience with the King, lasting for two hours.

It is stated that his interviews with the King have been somewhat stormy. M. Venizelos, on departing from the Palace, was accented an ovation.

It is believed that M. Venizelos will only expose his views to the King when His Majesty summons him to return to power.

Certain German circles in Athens are spreading reports that M. Venizelos has changed his views, and accuse him of lacking in character. They say that the breach between him and King Constantine is as insurmountable as that between Bismarck and the Kaiser.

EXPOSURE OF GERMAN INTRIGUES.

HIGH OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

LONDON, August 16.

The *New York World* devotes three pages to the exposure of German intrigues in the United States, based on correspondence between the representatives of the German Government, including Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with its agents in the United States, including the fomenting of strikes, the subsidizing of newspapers, and the financing of lecturers and authors. The chief agents were Count Bernstorff (the Ambassador), Captain Paper, Dr. Albert (chief German financial agent) and well-known financiers of Berlin, Frankfurt and New York. It is estimated that two million dollars weekly were thus expended.

The *World* states that while protesting against shipments of munitions to the Allies the German Government actually owns one company which is secretly building munition works in the United States, and asserts that this company is now negotiating to supply Great Britain and Russia with munitions, though it does not intend to deliver the goods.

The *Providence Journal* asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures of persistent violations of the neutrality laws by the German Embassy officials, and others. It says that a bag of documents found in the possession of a German secret service agent proved the passport frauds at New York and elsewhere to be directly attributable to Captain Rey-Ed, the German Naval Attaché. It included a list of German Reservist officers who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports. At the head of the list was the name of Captain Horn, who attempted to explode the Vancouver bridge on the Canadian border.

It is stated that Horn has signed a confession implicating a high German Government official in the United States.

The *Journal* concludes that the United States Government can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence, including attempts to bribe the Labour leaders to create a conspiracy among banking institutions controlled by German-Americans, to poison horses and mules at New Orleans, to involve the United States with Mexico, to stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged Peace Associations and to compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against British warships outside New York harbour.

THE KAISER AND HIS CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, August 15.

Information from a good source shows that the relations between the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, are less cordial than formerly. It is said that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is imminent, and that his probable successor is General von Bissing (ex-Governor-General of Belgium). Some circles in Berlin regard von Bissing as "the strong man with the iron hand," who will be of inestimable value to Germany when peace negotiations are opened.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY FOR WAR VICTIMS.

LONDON, August 15.

The Pope says that according to a Munich paper, about 10,000 marks for the relief of the suffering have been collected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

WHY THEY WERE UNDERTAKEN.

LONDON, August 16.

An excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement regarding the extent of the British Naval and Military participation in the war, says a Petrograd telegram. The Ambassador states that when Turkey declared war, Russia asked Great Britain to divert a portion of the Turkish fleet to the Caucasus by a counter demonstration at some other point: hence the operations in the Dardanelles.

The *Norva Freema* pays tribute to the priceless services of the British Fleet, including the keeping open of the port of Archangel. It glowingly praises the British creation of an enormous army and the gallant shown by the British troops, and points out the danger of a premature move on the Western front.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, August 16.

A Turkish *communiqué* indicates that the British have been progressing since the landing at Arslanli, in Gallipoli, as it says that Turkish artillery on Friday dispersed a battalion of infantry on Friday on the Anafarta Plain, while it claims to have repulsed an attack on the Turkish right wing north of Arslanli on Thursday.

FRANCE DEPENDENT UPON ENGLAND FOR COAL.

LONDON, August 15.

Upon learning of the latest order prohibiting the exportation of any British coal except under a licence, the French Government immediately sent a high official to London to represent the complete dependence of France upon England for coal. Every assurance has now been given that the exportation will be facilitated to the utmost degree possible.

THE ITALIANS STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, August 16.

A Rome *communiqué* announces that enemy armoured trains attacked the railway station of Sornaville in the valley of Adige and the Italian positions south-east of Montebelluna, but were repulsed.

The Italians advanced considerably in the valley of Sexten and the Pizzo and Montebelluna districts.

(Havas Service.)

PARIS, August 15.

Yesterday, east of Lille Road, we exploded a German ammunition depot.

To-day, between Oise and Aisne, we exploded mines and occupied the caves. Nineteen Allied aeroplanes threw 198 shells on a German artillery depot in the Valley of Spala.

Petrograd:—Heavy fighting near Jacobstadt; we repulsed four attacks against our positions West Novor; serious fighting left bank of Bug. German attempt to occupy Courland (Province) definitely foiled.

Roma:—We stormed Hight Cadore and bombed, on the Isonzo, (Austrian) works defending basin of the Pizzo.

COMPANY REPORT.

Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited, to be presented on Friday, the 23rd day of July.

Trade in China for the year under review opened in a most disappointing manner and no great improvement was noticeable until the Autumn when better conditions prevailed, though opposition on the Calcutta Line continued keen throughout the year.

For this reason the result of the Steamers' working compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year, the net amount of profit after providing for Depreciation and all outgoings, amounting to £23,539 15s. 6d. which includes the carry forward of £15,000 from 1913 Account.

Out of this balance it is proposed to pay the usual 5 per cent. on the Preferred Shares which will amount to £14,875 14s. 6d. and also to pay a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary Shares which will amount to £7,439 7s. 6d. leaving £1,224 14s. 6d. to be carried forward to 1914 Account.

The new Steamer for the Upper Yangtze referred to in the last report has been completed and named "Tung Wo." The Directors also acquired by purchase a Steamer on the Stocks for the Lower Yangtze trade but she was requisitioned by the Government. A contract for the replacement of this vessel was immediately entered into but little or no progress in her construction can at present be reported.

The retiring Directors are Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. A. F. Simpson who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. Tarnham, Youngs and Co., the Auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

To Share Capital—

Authorized £1,200,000 divided into 120,000 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares, and 120,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 25 each.

Subscribed and paid up—

£49,589 Cumulative Preferred Ordinary £247,945 0 0

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FRENCH CROPS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, August 15.

The crop statistics are most reassuring. The crop for 1915 was gathered in less time than that of 1913, notwithstanding the lack of agricultural labour. There are indications of an average yield of wheat, while oats are abundant.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 15.

A Washington telegram states that an appeal to Mexico by the Latin-American Conference, published without any intimation of armed intervention, calls on the Mexican leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico or on neutral ground to "adopt the first steps necessary for the constitutional reconstruction of the country."

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

A CANTON REQUEST REFUSED.

PEKING, Aug. 16.

The Canton Authorities requested that, owing to the flood, the monthly payment to the Canton Government should be discontinued for three months. The request, however, was not approved.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Compulsory Service for the Army will come into force on January 1, 1916, a commencement being made in Peking.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

Yun Nai Feong to-day assumes the duties attached to the office of Director of the Petroleum industry.

AN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The President, in a mandate, approves of the Finance Ministry's regulations with regard to the organising of an industrial bank.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wo Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund—

Mrs. Wai Kwan Shih \$100

Shanghai Currency \$92.10

Master Wai \$20 Shanghai Currency

Tung Hing Tong Brass Ware

Gifted

To Mong Girls' School

Foon Lok Lau's subscription

Nam Heng Lan's subscription

Book

Ki Lok Lau's subscription book

Shing Chai of Su Wa Yuen

1 Subscriber of \$12.50 and 1 of \$11

1 Subscription book of \$14.1

of \$11 and 1 of \$10.00

1 Subscription book of \$14.1

of \$8 and 4 of \$5 each

1 Subscription book of \$3.1

of \$2.70 and 1 of \$2.50

1 Subscription book of \$2.20

1 of \$2 and 2 of \$1 each

Already acknowledged \$44,810.63

Total \$44,810.63

BY TELEGRAPH.

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THE 'CHINA MAIL'

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THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

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THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation. Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

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Perrier Jouet

1906 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$83.00

Moet and Chandon's

Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$77.00

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Hongkong.

(Continued on page 8.)

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAN	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, KOREA	Capit. D. ARABY	About 25th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capit. J. T. JEFFERY	27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI via USUAL PORTS	NOVARA	About 27th Aug.	See Special or Call.
SHANGHAI via USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendant.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MEXICO MARU" Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Monday, 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Tea, and Perishables.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "SAMSON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi, Saturday, 4th Sept., at 7 a.m.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "DALIN MARU" Capt. K. Murakami, Sunday, 2nd Aug., at Noon.

S.S. "KAINO MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Thursday, 19th Aug., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKUO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "BOHJU MARU" Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

Steamer Captain Leave

"KEIJO MARU" Imamura, Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m.

"DAIKU MARU" T. Koshiki, Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive and depart from the South China Wharf at the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:-

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Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDERHAM	23rd August	23rd August, at 11 a.m.
ALBANY	15th September	17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
ALBANY		6th Oct., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

AND "APCAR LINE"

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Colombo with	on or about
"SANGOLA"	19th August	A Steamer	Beginning of September.
"NAMSANG"	30th "		

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW-YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. SHIMOSA, On or about 31st August.

For freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. SHOJUN MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 21st Aug.

S.S. HOKUO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 8th Sept.

S.S. BAFRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 11th Sept.

For freight & Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 22000 tons NILE 18000 tons

PERSIA 20000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

S.S. CHINA, Sailing TUESDAY, 21st Aug., 1 p.m.

S.S. MANCHURIA, Sailing TUESDAY, 7th Sept., 1 p.m.

S.S. MONGOLIA, Sailing TUESDAY, 5th Oct., 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern appliances, comfort, and the speed of the sailing, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Mowat, the most famous seaman. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric heating lamps. Numerous passenger-cabin water-recessing tank, electric lights, deck chairs, etc.—and a full complement of the trip.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

CHIYO MARU, 11,000-12 knots, Tues., 24th Aug. at Noon.

TENYO MARU, 11,000-12 knots, Tues., 14th Sept. at Noon.

NIPPON MARU, 11,000-12 knots, Tues., 28th Sept. at Noon.

SHINYO MARU, 11,000-12 knots, Tues., 12th Oct. at Noon.

via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London, 271-10, Return (6 months) 2120.

" " " New York, 260, " " 200-10.

" " " San Francisco, 260, " " 200.

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ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANYO MARU, 18,600-18 knots, Friday, 10th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Elks Club), Telephone 321.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. Displacement. SAILING DATES.

MARSHALLS & LONDON

via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

"SUWA MARU," Capt. Murai, Tons 21,000, THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.

"ATSUTA MARU," Capt. Teraoka, Tons 6,000, THURSDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATON

via MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA

"SHIDZUKA MARU," Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 p.m.

"AKI MARU," Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY via MELBOURNE

via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

"HITACHI MARU," Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 5 p.m.

"TARGO MARU," Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBÉ

"IYO MARU," Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 26th Aug.

SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

"HAKATA MARU," Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 27th Aug.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

"KAWACHI MARU," Tons 12,500, SATURDAY, 21st Aug.

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"RANGOON MARU," Tons 8,000, MONDAY, 30th Aug.

SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

"MIYAKAWA MARU," Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

3 Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 650.

" " Return " 900. " " Return " 950.

" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 450.

" " Return " 600. " " Return " 650.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 2nd 13s.

via Montreal 2nd 5s.

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single " 22s.

1st Return " 27 10s.

To Sydney, 1st Single 24s. To Melbourne 1st Single 24s.

1st Return 27s. 1st Return 27s. 10s.

To Yokohama, 1st Return 15s. To Kobe 1st Return 15s.

2nd " 8 50. 2nd " 8 50.

Rosetta to the World, Yen 1245.

KUO MOTO, Manager,
Telephone No. 229.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR SHANGHAI. STEAMERS. TO SAN. REMARKS.

SHANGHAI. YINCHOW. Aug. 18, Daylight.

SHANGHAI. CHIAI. Aug. 19, at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN. KUNCHOW. Aug. 20, at 4 p.m.

CHIU & ILILO. CHINA. Aug. 20, at 4 p.m.

HAIPHONG. KANG. Aug. 21, at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI. ANSU. Aug. 22, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chincha," "Taming," & "Tean" (Excellent) Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Cheung," "Hsueh," "Yueh" and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. A regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 55.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR SHANGHAI via SWATOW. STEAMERS. TO SAN. REMARKS.

SANDAKAN. MAUSANG. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI. KWONGSANG. FRIDAY, Aug. 20, Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & KANG. FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 p.m.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG. TAKSANG. SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 6 a.m.

MANILA. YUENHANG. SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN. CHEONGSANG. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, Daylight.

MANILA. LOONGSANG. SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kiang, Namsang & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yuenhang, Kwong, and Singsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Dair, Semporna, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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STEAM PACKET CO.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. JAFAN, 6,012 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI on 25th August.

WESTWARD.

S.S. SANGOLA, 5,184 tons, Capt. Miles, K.S.N. will be dispatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on 19th August.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

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S.S. J

